First search of this subject matter

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004

=> FILE REG
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s
C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKMNQPSTV][ILFWY]C
       3835940 C
             0 PRNDQGFSTW
             0 ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV
             0 EGKSY
             0 PDENQEGKSTW
            31 RGW
             0 LIKMNQPSTV
             0 ILFWY
       3835940 C
L1           0 C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKMNQP
               STV][ILFWY]C
                 (C(W)PRNDQGFSTW(W)ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV(W)EGKSY(W)PDENQEGKSTW(W)RGW
                 (W)LIKMNQPSTV(W)ILFWY(W)C)

=> s cfqkggtlc
L2           0 CFQKGGTLC

=> s wkfcdgepwlfcwdg
L3           0 WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG

=> log h
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        50.41      50.62

 SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 20:05:40 ON 22 JUN 2004

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LOGINID:SSSPTA1653RAW

PASSWORD:
  * * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'REGISTRY' AT 20:29:28 ON 22 JUN 2004
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:29:28 ON 22 JUN 2004
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                        50.41      50.62

=> s C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP
L4          159 C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP

=> D HIS

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
L1           0 S C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKM
L2           0 S CFQKGGTLC
L3           0 S WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG
L4         159 S C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP

=> s l1/sqsp
L5         406 (C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKMNQ
               PSTV][ILFWY]C/SQSP)

=> file biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       106.35     106.56

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.(R)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
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=> s l4
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L6          103 L4

=> s 15
L7          217 L5

=> s 16 or 17
L8          296 L6 OR L7

=> dup rem l8
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
L9           249 DUP REM L8 (47 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 19 and fibrin (w) bind?
L10           2 L9 AND FIBRIN (W) BIND?

=> d l10 bib ab 1-2

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:590577  CAPLUS
DN   139:138721
TI     ***Fibrin***     ***binding***   moieties useful as imaging agents
IN   Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   US 2003143158     A1   20030731      US 2001-34974    20011221
PRAI US 2001-34974           20011221
OS   MARPAT 139:138721
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a
     variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and
     particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous.
     Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of
     binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in
     thrombi.  In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from
     fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site
     of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2002:539700  CAPLUS
DN   137:90279
TI     ***Fibrin***     ***binding***   moieties useful as imaging agents
IN   Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA   Dyax Corp., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002055544     A2   20020718      WO 2001-US49534  20011221
     WO 2002055544     A3   20030327
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1348026        A2   20031001      EP 2001-997103   20011221
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2000-747403    A    20001223
     WO 2001-US49534   W    20011221
OS   MARPAT 137:90279
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a
     variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and
     particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous.
     Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of
     binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in
     thrombi.  In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from
     fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site
     of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.  Among examples provided are:
     screening of phage display libraries using the sol. fibrin-derived
     polypeptide DD(E) as fibrin target, and scintigraphic imaging of clots in
     rabbits using 99mTc-labeled peptides.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
L1            0 S C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKM
L2            0 S CFQKGGTLC
L3            0 S WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG
L4          159 S C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP
L5          406 S L1/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
L6          103 S L4
L7          217 S L5
L8          296 S L6 OR L7
L9          249 DUP REM L8 (47 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10           2 S L9 AND FIBRIN (W) BIND?

=> d l9 ab 1-10

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 249  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AB   This invention provides 36,564 polynucleotide sequences isolated from cDNA
     libraries generated from various plants, including Zea mays, Glycine max,
     Arabidopsis thaliana, Lycopersicon esculentum, Oryza sativa, Triticum
     aesticum, Euglena gracilis, Chlorella vulgaris, Schizochytrium aggregatum,
     Brassica napus, Gossypium hirsutum, Cucumis sativis, Lilium asiatic,
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Sorghum bicolor, Chlorella sorokiniana, Cuphea pulcherrima, and Allium porrum. The open reading frame in each polynucleotide sequence is identified by a combination of predictive and homol.-based methods. Functions of polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides sequences are detd. using a hierarchical classification tool, termed FunCAT, for Functional Categories Annotation Tool. Sequences useful for producing transgenic plants having improved biol. properties are identified from their FunCAT annotations. [This abstr. record is one of 19 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB This invention provides 142,842 polynucleotide sequences isolated from a cDNA library generated from Glycine max. The open reading frame in each polynucleotide sequence is identified by a combination of predictive and homol.-based methods. Functions of polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides sequences are detd. using a hierarchical classification tool, termed FunCAT, for Functional Categories Annotation Tool. Sequences useful for producing transgenic plants having improved biol. properties are identified from their FunCAT annotations. [This abstr. record is one of 72 records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AB The present invention relates to Drosophila genes and methods for their use. A library of 31,629 expressed sequence tags and contig sequences are provided from tissues of mixed-stage embryos (0-20 h), imaginal disks, and adult heads of Drosophila melanogaster. Drosophila ESTs and sequence contigs derived from ESTs are useful as tools for retrieval of full-length protein coding sequences, for proteomic anal., for use in microarrays and gene expression anal., and for identification of pesticide targets. Thus, the invention provides nucleotide sequences of Drosophila genes, amino acid sequences of the encoded proteins, and derivs. (e.g., fragments) and analogs thereof. Special emphasis is given to DNA sequences encoding G protein-coupled receptors and chitin synthetase. The invention further relates to fragments (and derivs. and analogs thereof) of proteins which comprise one or more domains of a Drosophila protein. Antibodies to Drosophila proteins, and derivs. and analogs thereof, are also provided. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising such nucleic acids. Methods of prodn. of a Drosophila protein (e.g., by recombination means), and derivs. and analogs thereof, are provided. Chimeric polypeptide mols. comprising polypeptides of the invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences are provided. Methods to identify the biol. function of a Drosophila gene are provided, including various methods for the functional modification (e.g., overexpression, underexpression, mutation, knock-out) of one gene, or of two or more genes simultaneously. [This abstr. record is one of sixteen records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The statistical anal. described and claimed is a predictive statistical tree model that overcomes several problems obsd. in prior statistical models and regression analyses, while ensuring greater accuracy and predictive capabilities. Although the claimed use of the predictive statistical tree model described herein is directed to the prediction of a disease in individuals, the claimed model can be used for a variety of applications including the prediction of disease states, susceptibility of disease states or any other biol. state of interest, as well as other applicable non-biol. states of interest. This model first screens genes to reduce noise, applies kmeans correlation-based clustering targeting a large no. of clusters, and then uses singular value decompns. (SVD) to ext. the single dominant factor (principal component) from each cluster. This generates a statistically significant no. of cluster-derived singular factors, that are referred to as metagenes, that characterize multiple patterns of expression of the genes across samples. The strategy aims to ext. multiple such patterns while reducing dimension and smoothing out gene-specific noise through the aggregation within clusters. Formal predictive anal. then uses these metagenes in a Bayesian classification tree anal. This generates multiple recursive partitions of the sample into subgroups (the 'leaves' of the classification tree), and assocs. Bayesian predictive probabilities of outcomes with each subgroup. Overall predictions for an individual sample are then generated by averaging predictions, with appropriate wts., across many such tree models. The model includes the use of iterative out-of-sample, cross-validation predictions leaving each sample out of the data set one at a time, refitting the model from the remaining samples and using it to predict the hold-out case. This rigorously tests the predictive value of a model and mirrors the real-world prognostic context where prediction of new cases as they arise is the major goal.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides 1231 novel cDNAs isolated from human tissues, and their encoded polypeptides, related nucleic acid and polypeptide compns., and related modulators, such as antibodies and small mol. modulators. The invention also provides methods to make and use these polynucleotides, polypeptides, related compns., and modulators. These methods include diagnostic, prophylactic, and therapeutic applications. The compns. and methods of the invention are useful in treating proliferative disorders, e.g., cancers, and inflammatory, immune, bacterial, and viral disorders.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention relates to plant transcription factor polypeptides, polynucleotides that encode them, homologs from a variety of plant species, and methods of using the polynucleotides and polypeptides to produce transgenic plants having advantageous properties compared to a ref. plant. The polynucleotides of the invention encode polypeptides that are members of well-known transcription factor families that are involved in cell differentiation and proliferation and the regulation of growth. Exemplary polynucleotides were identified in the Arabidopsis thaliana GenBank database using publicly available sequence anal. programs and parameters. Sequences initially identified were then further characterized to identify sequences comprising specified sequence strings corresponding to sequence motifs present in families of known transcription factors; polynucleotide sequences meeting such criteria were confirmed as transcription factors. Addnl. polynucleotides were identified by screening Arabidopsis thaliana and/or other plant cDNA libraries with probes corresponding to known transcription factors under low stringency hybridization conditions, and full-length coding sequences were subsequently recovered by the rapid amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) procedure. Arabidopsis plants were transformed with Agrobacterium tumefaciens with expression vector TF gene knockouts or overexpression to yield modified phenotypes. Sequence information related to these

polynucleotides and polypeptides can also be used in bioinformatic search methods and is also disclosed.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides a large no. of specific cDNA sequences which are upregulated in certain tumor tissues as compared to their normal tissue counterparts and therefore useful for the diagnosis and treatment of tumor in mammals. An expressed sequence tag (EST) DNA database was searched and interesting EST sequences identified by GEPIS (gene expression profiling in silico), a bioinformatics tool that characterizes genes of interest for new cancer therapeutic targets. Using this type of screening bioinformatics, various tumor-assocd. antigenic target (TAT) proteins (and their encoding nucleic acid mols). were identified as being significantly overexpressed in particular type of cancer or certain cancers as compared to other cancers and/or normal non-cancerous tissues. [This abstr. record is one of two records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides novel genes and proteins for diagnosing ovarian cancer and/or a likelihood for survival, or recurrence of disease, wherein the expression of the genes and proteins is up-regulated or down-regulated or assocd. with the occurrence or recurrence of a specific scanner sub-type. The ovarian cancer-assocd. genes and proteins of the invention are identified by gene expression profiling of patients with ovarian cancer using customized Affymetrix GeneChip microarrays that comprise 58,618 oligonucleotide probe sets for anal. of 46,000 gene clusters, representing >90% of the predicted expressed genome. Validation of gene expression profiling was achieved using quant. RT-PCR. Using these methods, 284 up-regulated transcripts and 186 down-regulated transcripts were identified in subjects suffering specifically from serous, endometrioid, mucinous or clear-cell ovarian cancer, or non-invasive (borderline) ovarian cancers of any phenotype, and subjects that suffered from recurrences of ovarian cancer in the medium term, or died within the medium term. The gene expression profiles are useful in diagnosis and prognosis of ovarian cancer, monitoring the efficacy of therapeutic treatments, and in the manuf. of medicants to treat ovarian cancer.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention relates to 123 novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids contg. the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Tissue distribution, sequence homologies, and preferred epitope sites are provided for the secreted proteins, as well as chromosomal mapping of some of the genes. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins in bacterial, insect, and mammalian cells. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins. High-throughput screening assays are also provided for various putative activities of the secreted proteins.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 249 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides novel nucleic acids and polypeptides encoded thereby that are highly duplicated and overexpressed in squamous cell carcinomas of a variety of tissues. Antibodies specific for binding the novel polypeptides are also provided. The invention further discloses several assays for gene duplication and overexpression of the novel gene and excessive prodn. of the novel polypeptide in a sample. These assays permit assessing copy no. in a sample from a subject, and contribute to the diagnosis, prognosis and development of therapeutic strategy for a pathol. such as squamous cell carcinoma in a subject.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
L1             0 S C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKM
L2             0 S CFQKGGTLC
L3             0 S WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG
L4           159 S C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP
L5           406 S L1/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
L6           103 S L4
L7           217 S L5
L8           296 S L6 OR L7
L9           249 DUP REM L8 (47 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10            2 S L9 AND FIBRIN (W) BIND?

=> s l9 and py<=2000
L11           92 L9 AND PY<=2000

=> d l11 bib ab 80-92

L11 ANSWER 80 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN  1992:544541 CAPLUS
DN  117:144541
TI  Nucleotide sequences of the three genes coding for human fibrinogen
AU  Chung, Dominic W.; Harris, Jeff E.; Davie, Earl W.
CS  Dep. Biochem., Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA
SO  Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology ( ***1990*** ),
    281(Fibrinogen, Thromb., Coagulation, Fibrinolysis), 39-48
    CODEN: AEMBAP; ISSN: 0065-2598
DT  Journal; General Review
LA  English
AB  The gene for the A.alpha. chain of human fibrinogen was isolated by plaque
    hybridization of recombinant lambda phage genomic libraries using cDNAs as
    hybridization probes. The A.alpha. gene is located at the 3' end of the
    .gamma. gene and consists of 5 exons. Three single nucleotide differences
    with the cDNA sequence were obsd., but they do not change the amino acids
    encoded. The majority of the primary translation product (amino acids
    153-625) is encoded in one large exon which also contains the tandem
    repeats unique to the A.alpha. chain. Another unique feature of this gene
    is that it contains a segment of 100 residues in intron C that are
    exclusively pyrimidines and >70% T residues. The sequences of the B.beta.
    and .gamma. chain genes (E.W. Davie et al., 1983, 1985) are also
    discussed.

L11 ANSWER 81 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN  1990:211787 CAPLUS
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DN 112:211787
TI Evolutionary transfer of the chloroplast tufA gene to the nucleus
AU Baldauf, Sandra L.; Palmer, Jeffrey D.
CS Dep. Biol., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (***1990***), 344(6263), 262-5
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB This report presents the sequences of the Chlamydomonas reinhardtii and Arabidopsis thaliana tufA genes and mol. phylogenetic evidence for the transfer of the chloroplast tufA gene to the nucleus in the green algal ancestor of land plants. The tufA gene, encoding chloroplast protein synthesis elongation factor Tu (EF-Tu), was first identified as a chloroplast gene in C. reinhardtii by filter hybridization. In this report, the Arabidopsis tufA-hybridizing fragment was isolated from a genomic DNA library and sequenced together with the Chalmydomonas tufA. Both loci contain a single, uninterrupted open reading frame of 476 (Arabidopsis) and 418 (Chlamydomonas) codons. There are an extra 201 nucleotides at the 5' end of the Arabidopsis open reading frame which are absent in all other known eubacterial and chloroplast tufAs which seem to encode a typical chloroplast transit peptide. The rest of the Arabidopsis sequence aligns throughout with the entire Chlamydomonas sequence, except for a 27-nucleotide insertion which is unique to Chlamydomonas. Overall sequence similarity between the two genes is 77% for the amino acids and 67% for nucleotides. Northern blotting was used to show that the Arabidopsis tufA gene is actively expressed as a single transcript of .apprx.2.0 kilobases (kb). The evolutionary relationship between the Arabidopsis nuclear tufA and known chloroplast tufA genes was investigated by phylogenetic anal. using amino acid sequences of EF-Tu and EF-1.alpha., the eukaryotic and arachaebacterial homolog of EF-Tu. The Arabidopsis EF-Tu is found nested within a clade of chloroplast-encoded EF-Tus. This group is, in turn, the sister group to a clade contg. the EF-Tu of the cyanobacteria. Thus, the Arabidopsis nuclear tufA seems to be derived from a green algal chloroplast gene.

L11 ANSWER 82 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:630391 CAPLUS
DN 107:230391
TI Nucleotide sequence of the .alpha.-amylase gene (ALP1) in the yeast Saccharomycopsis fibuligera
AU Itoh, Tetsuya; Yamashita, Ichiro; Fukui, Sakuzo
CS Fac. Eng., Hiroshima Univ., Higashi-Hiroshima, 724, Japan
SO FEBS Letters (***1987***), 219(2), 339-42
CODEN: FEBLAL; ISSN: 0014-5793
DT Journal
LA English
AB The complete nucleotide sequence of the secretable .alpha.-amylase gene ALP1 from the yeast S. fibuligera was detd. The ALP1 DNA hybridized to a polyadenylated RNA of 2.0 kilobases. A single open reading frame encodes a 494-amino acid protein which is highly homologous with .alpha.-amylase (Taka-amylase) of Aspergillus oryzae.

L11 ANSWER 83 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:46266 CAPLUS
DN 106:46266
TI Chicken ovomucoid: determination of its amino acid sequence, determination of the trypsin reactive site, and preparation of all three of its domains
AU Kato, Ikunoshin; Schrode, James; Kohr, William J.; Laskowski, Michael, Jr.
CS Dep. Chem., Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN, 47907, USA
SO Biochemistry (***1987***), 26(1), 193-201
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DT Journal
LA English
AB The complete amino acid sequence of chicken ovomucoid (OMCHI) is presented. OMCHI consists of 3 tandem domains, each homologous to pancreatic secretory trypsin inhibitor (Kazal) and each with an actual or putative reactive site for inhibition of serine proteinases. The major reactive site for bovine .beta.-trypsin is the Arg89-Ala90 peptide bond in the 2nd domain. The equil. const. for hydrolysis of this peptide bond, K0hyd, is 1.85. The 1st and 3rd domains of OMCHI are relatively ineffective inhibitors of several serine proteinases against which they were tested. OMCHI is a mixt. of 2 forms: the major form with all of the amino acid residues and a minor form with Val134-Ser135 deleted. This polymorphism is present in all chicken eggs and is the result of ambiguous excision at the 5' end of the F intron. Procedures are given for prepn. of modified chicken ovomucoid, OMCHI* (in which the Arg89-Ala90 bond is hydrolyzed), of the 1st domain, OMCHI1 (residues 1-68), of the 2nd domain OMCHI2 (residues 65-130), and of the 3rd domain, OMCHI3 (residues 131-186). In the case of the 3rd domain, both the asparagine-175-glycosylated form, OMCHI3(+), and the carbohydrate-free form, OMCHI3(-), were obtained. These isolated native domains are useful in many studies of ovomucoid behavior.

L11 ANSWER 84 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:438578 CAPLUS
DN 105:38578
TI One- and two-dimensional NMR spectral analysis of the consequences of single amino acid replacements in proteins
AU Markley, John L.; Croll, David H.; Krishnamoorthi, R.; Ortiz-Polo, Gilberto; Westler, William M.; Bogard, W. C., Jr.; Laskowski, M., Jr.
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, 53706, USA
SO Journal of Cellular Biochemistry (***1986***), 30(4), 291-309
CODEN: JCEBD5; ISSN: 0730-2312
DT Journal
LA English
AB The set of avian ovomucoid third domains, which consists of the third domain proper plus a short leader (connecting peptide) and has a max. of 56 amino acid residues, offers an attractive system for developing exptl. methods for investigating sequence-structure and structure-function relationships in proteins. NMR results provided examples of sequence effects on pKa' values, av. conformation, and internal motion of amino acid side chains. One-dimensional, homonuclear 2-dimensional, and heteronuclear 2-dimensional NMR were used. Variations in NMR spectra were obsd. with single substitution variants. Agreement between x-ray and NMR data were obsd.

L11 ANSWER 85 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1986:15851 CAPLUS
DN 104:15851
TI The BamHI F region of the B95-8 Epstein-Barr virus genome
AU Hudson, Graham S.; Gibson, Toby J.; Barrell, Bart G.
CS MRC Lab. Mol. Biol., Cambridge, CB2 2QH, UK
SO Virology (***1985***), 147(1), 99-109

CODEN: VIRLAX; ISSN: 0042-6822
DT Journal
LA English
AB The BamHI F region of the B95-8 Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) genome was sequenced and analyzed for transcription signals and open reading frames. S1 mapping and northern blotting with probes from M13 recombinants was used to search for mRNAs. Four rightward-reading frames encoding basic proteins appear to be expressed by 3'-coterminal early mRNAs. Two leftward-reading frames appear to be expressed by 3'-coterminal early mRNAs.

L11 ANSWER 86 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1985:573275 CAPLUS
DN 103:173275
TI Evolution and structure of the fibrinogen genes. Random insertion of introns or selective loss?
AU Crabtree, Gerald R.; Comeau, Claudette M.; Fowlkes, Dana M.; Fornace, Albert J., Jr.; Malley, James D.; Kant, Jeffrey A.
CS Med. Sch., Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA, 94305, USA
SO Journal of Molecular Biology (***1985***), 185(1), 1-19
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
DT Journal
LA English
AB Chromosomal linkage as well as sequence homologies provide unequivocal evidence that the genes for the .alpha., .beta. and .gamma. chains of fibrinogen arose by successive duplication of a single ancestral gene. Yet, when the 3 fibrinogen chains are aligned by amino acid homol., the positions of intervening coincide at only 2 positions for all 3 chains. Whereas 1 addnl. intron occurs at a homologous site in the .beta. and .gamma. chains, none of the positions of the remaining 11 introns in the 3 genes is shared. This arrangement of introns in the 3 fibrinogen genes suggests that either introns were selectively lost, implying that there is essential information in the retained introns, or the common introns were present in the ancestral fibrinogen gene and introns have been randomly inserted since the triplication of the original gene. The more likely possibility of selective loss of introns implies that the ancestral gene, as it existed .apprx.1 billion years ago, must have been composed of numerous small exons.

L11 ANSWER 87 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1983:517030 CAPLUS
DN 99:117030
TI Partial mRNA sequences for human A.alpha., B.beta., and .gamma. fibrinogen chains: Evolutionary and functional implications
AU Kant, Jeffrey A.; Lord, Susan T.; Crabtree, Gerald R.
CS Lab. Pathol., Natl. Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (***1983***), 80(13), 3953-7
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DT Journal
LA English
AB Rat cDNA and genomic probes were used to screen a human liver cDNA library to isolate clones of 2274, 855, and 736 base pairs (bp) coding for the A.alpha., B.beta., and .gamma. chains of human fibrinogen. Sequence anal. reveals a hitherto unrecognized extension of 15 amino acids at the C-terminus of the A.alpha. chain, the terminal residue of which is proline. This brings the known length of the human A.alpha. chain to 625 amino acids. The 13-amino acid repeated region in the midportion of the A.alpha. chain clearly has arisen through an 8-fold duplication of a 39-bp genetic element, which itself appears to have been constructed from smaller 6-bp repeating units. Greater than 50% sequence homol. between B.beta. and .gamma. chain coding regions confirms that these genes have arisen by duplication and subsequent divergence of an ancestral gene. A comparison of human and rat .gamma. chain cDNAs shows >88% sequence homol. over the C-terminal 162 amino acids, implying strong selective pressures on these portions of the .gamma. chain gene.

L11 ANSWER 88 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1983:417447 CAPLUS
DN 99:17447
TI Characterization of a complementary deoxyribonucleic acid coding for the .alpha. chain of human fibrinogen
AU Rixon, Mark W.; Chan, Wai Yee; Davie, Earl W.; Chung, Dominic W.
CS Dep. Biochem., Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA, 98195, USA
SO Biochemistry (***1983***), 22(13), 3237-44
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DT Journal
LA English
AB A human liver cDNA library was screened for the .alpha. chain of fibrinogen with a cDNA clone from the corresponding bovine mol. as a hybridization probe. Several human clones coding for the .alpha. chain were identified, and 1 of these was used to rescreen the entire cDNA library of 18,000 recombinants. Plasmids with the largest cDNAs were isolated, and their inserts were sequenced. The largest cDNA insert contained 2224 base pairs, including a noncoding region at the 5' end that was followed by a region coding for a signal peptide of 19 (or 16) amino acids and a mature protein of 625 amino acids, a stop codon of TAG, another noncoding region, and a poly(A) tail at the 3' end. Eight tandem repeats of 39 base pairs were obsd. which started with nucleotide 905 (amino acid residue 270) and ended with nucleotide 1213 (amino acid residue 372). The identity in the nucleotide sequence in the tandem repeats ranged 72-95% when compared to a consensus sequence. The predicted amino acid sequence for the mature polypeptide chain was 15 amino acids longer at the C-terminal end than that of the .alpha. chain isolated from plasma fibrinogen and sequenced. Apparently, minor proteolysis of the C-terminus of the .alpha. chains had occurred, probably during secretion or circulation of the protein in plasma.

L11 ANSWER 89 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:116302 CAPLUS
DN 94:116302
TI Human fibrinogen: sequence, sulfur bridges, glycosylation and some structural variants
AU Henschen, A.; Lottspeich, F.; Southan, C.; Toepfer-Petersen, E.
CS Max-Planck-Inst. Biochem., Martinsried, D-8033, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Protides of the Biological Fluids (***1980***), 28th, 51-6
CODEN: PBFPA6; ISSN: 0079-7065
DT Journal
LA English
AB Human fibrinogen has the overall structure (A.alpha.,B.beta.,.gamma.)2. The complete amino acid sequences of the 3 chains with 610, 461, and 411 residues have been elucidated. The chains are held together by 29 SS bonds, 3 of which link the half-mols. to each other. Carbohydrate side chains are present in the B.beta.- and .gamma.-chains. Variants of the

.gamma.-chain with considerably lower mol. wt. seem to be present in all individuals. The structural error in a new abnormal variant, fibrinogen Muenchen, has recently been identified as an Arg .fwdarw. Asn exchange in position 3 of the .alpha.-chain.

L11 ANSWER 90 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:42807 CAPLUS
DN 94:42807
TI Primary sequence of ovomucoid messenger RNA as determined from cloned complementary DNA
AU Catterall, James F.; Stein, Joseph P.; Kristo, Paula; Means, Anthony R.; O'Malley, Bert W.
CS Dep. Cell Biol., Baylor Coll. Med., Houston, TX, 77030, USA
SO Journal of Cell Biology (***1980***), 87(2, Pt. 1.), 480-7
CODEN: JCLBA3; ISSN: 0021-9525
DT Journal
LA English
AB Ovomucoid mRNA (mRNAom) comprises .apprx.8% of the total mRNA in the estrogen-stimulated oviduct. The recombinant plasmid pOM100 contained DNA complementary to the 3' end of mRNAom. DNA complementary to the 5' end of mRNAom was obtained from a partially purified prepn. of mRNAom by polymn. by reverse transcriptase in the presence of a restriction fragment primer from pOM100. The complementary DNA mixt. was amplified by mol. cloning using poly(dG)/poly(dC) tailing to form recombinant bacterial plasmids. Recombinant plasmids contg. ovomucoid DNA sequences were selected by in situ hybridization to 32P-labeled pOM100 fragments. The longest plasmid contg. ovomucoid DNA sequences was designated pOM502. The complete DNA sequence of both pOM100 and pOM502 was detd. The 2 plasmids appear to contain sequences complementary to the entire length of mRNAom. The nucleic acid sequence agrees with the known amino acid sequences for both ovomucoid and its N-terminal signal peptide. Highly homologous sequences occur in 2 regions that coincide with structural domains of the protein. Comparison of the sequence of mRNAom with that for other eukaryotic mRNAs allowed identification of possible functional regions in the mRNA mol.

L11 ANSWER 91 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:17417 CAPLUS
DN 92:17417
TI The amino acid sequence of the .alpha.-chain of human fibrinogen
AU Doolittle, R. F.; Watt, K. W. K.; Cottrell, B. A.; Strong, D. D.; Riley, M.
CS Dep. Chem., Univ. California, San Diego, CA, 92093, USA
SO Nature (London, United Kingdom) (***1979***), 280(5722), 464-8
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836
DT Journal
LA English
AB The structure of human fibrinogen .alpha.-chain could be divided into 3 zones of .apprx.200 residues, each of unique amino acid compn. The regions were designated ZN, ZM, and ZC and corresponded roughly to the amino-terminal third, the middle third, and the carboxy-terminal third, resp. ZM contained the 2 primary .alpha.-chain crosslinking acceptor sites and consisted of a series of internal duplications.

L11 ANSWER 92 OF 92 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:1856 CAPLUS
DN 92:1856
TI Amino acid sequence studies on the .alpha. chain of human fibrinogen. Overlapping sequences providing the complete sequence
AU Watt, K. W. K.; Cottrell, B. A.; Strong, D. D.; Doolittle, R. F.
CS Dep. Chem., Univ. California, La Jolla, CA, 92093, USA
SO Biochemistry (***1979***), 18(24), 5410-16
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DT Journal
LA English
AB The complete amino acid sequence of the .alpha. chain of human fibrinogen was detd. It contains 610 amino acid residues and has a calcd. mol. wt. of 66,125. The chain has 10 methionines, and fragmentation with CNBr yielded 11 peptides. The arrangement of the 11 fragments was detd. by the isolation of peptide overlaps from plasmic and staphylococcal protease digests of fibrinogen and(or) .alpha. chains. In addn., certain of the CNBr fragments, preliminary reports of whose sequences have appeared previously, were reexamd. to resolve several discrepancies. The .alpha. chain is homologous with the .beta. and .gamma. chains of fibrinogen, although a large repetitive segment of unusual compn. is absent from the latter 2 chains. The existence of this unusual segment divides the sequence of the .alpha. chain into 3 zones of .apprx.200 residues each that are readily distinguishable on the basis of amino acid compn. alone.

=> d l4 sqd 100
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 100 OF 159 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 442513-71-5 REGISTRY
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE; STEREOSEARCH
SQL 19
NTE modified

type	------ location ------		description
terminal mod.	Trp-1	-	N-acetyl
terminal mod.	Lys-19	-	C-terminal amide

SEQ 1 WAPCQEEPWL FCFHGGGGK
=======
HITS AT: 4-11

=> d l4 sqd 1-5
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'REGISTRY' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:y

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 159 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN 689711-36-2 REGISTRY
FS PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL 271

SEQ 1 MTAWILLPVS LSAFSITGIW TVYAMAVMNR HVCPVENWSY NDSCSPDPAE
========
51 QGGPKTCCTL DDVPLISKCG TYPPESCLFS LIGNMGAFMV ALICLLRYGQ

```
       101 LLEQNRHSWI NTTALITGCT NAAGLVVVGN FQVDHAKSLH YIGAGVAFPA
       151 GLLFVCLHCV LFYHGATTPL DMAMAYLRSV LAVIAFVTLV LSGVFFLHES
       201 SELQHGAALC EWVFVLDILI FYGTFSYEFG AVSSDTLVAA LQPAPGRACK
       251 SSGSSSTSTH LNCAPESIAM I
HITS AT:   33-40

**RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK**

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 159  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   681916-96-1  REGISTRY
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL  241

PATENT ANNOTATIONS (PNTE):
Sequence |Patent
Source   |Reference
=========+==========
Not Given|CN1393549
         |claimed
         |SEQID 2


SEQ      1 MKFILLWALL NLTVALAFNP DYTVSSTPPY LVYLKSDYLP CAGVLIHPLW
        51 VITAAHCNLP KLRVILGVTI PADSNEKHLQ VIGYEKMIHH PHFSVTSIDH
       101 DIMLIKLKTE AELNDYVKLA NLPYQTISEN TMCSVSTWSY NVCDIYKEPD
                                                 ========
       151 SLQTVNISVI SKPQCRDAYK TYNITENMLC VGIVPGRRQP CKEVSAAPAI
       201 CNGMLQGILS FADGCVLRAD VGIYAKIFYY IPWIENVIQN N
HITS AT:   133-140

**RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK**

L4   ANSWER 3 OF 159  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   681717-61-3  REGISTRY
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL  289

SEQ      1 MFSMRIVCLV LSVVGTAWTA DSGEGDFLAE GGGVRGPRVV ERHQSACKDS
        51 DWPFCSDEDW NYKCPSGCRM KGLIDEVNQD FTNRINKLKN SLFEYQKNNK
             ====== ==
       101 DSHSLTTNIM EILRGDFSSA NNRDNTYNRV SEDLRSRIEV LKRKVIEKVQ
       151 HIQLLQKNVR AQLVDMKRLE VDIDIKIRSC RGSCSRALAR EVDLKDYEDQ
       201 QKQLEQVIAK DLLPVVNLQV TANNLLVARV TTEETPHLKA RAIKWQMRPE
       251 VKPIMKEHIA PREAMLNLAL SEVSTLLLWG SLPCPPRLS
HITS AT:   55-62

L4   ANSWER 4 OF 159  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   677365-49-0  REGISTRY
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL  644

PATENT ANNOTATIONS (PNTE):
Sequence |Patent
Source   |Reference
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Not Given|WO2004030615
         |claimed
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         |SEQID 1514


SEQ      1 MFSMRIVCLV LSVVGTAWTA DSGEGDFLAE GGGVRGPRVV ERHQSACKDS
        51 DWPFCSDEDW NYKCPSGCRM KGLIDEVNQD FTNRINKLKN SLFEYQKNNK
             ====== ==
       101 DSHSLTTNIM EILRGDFSSA NNRDNTYNRV SEDLRSRIEV LKRKVIEKVQ
       151 HIQLLQKNVR AQLVDMKRLE VDIDIKIRSC RGSCSRALAR EVDLKDYEDQ
       201 QKQLEQVIAK DLLPSRDRQH LPLIKMKPVP DLVPGNFKSQ LQKVPPEWKA
       251 LTDMPQMRME LERPGGNEIT RGGSTSYGTG SETESPRNPS SAGSWNSGSS
       301 GPGSTGNRNP GSSGTGGTAT WKPGSSGPGS TGSWNSGSSG TGSTGNQNPG
       351 SPRPGSTGTW NPGSSERGSA GHWTSESSVS GSTGQWHSES GSFRPDSPGS
       401 GNARPNNPDW GTFEEVSGNV SPGTRREYHT EKLVTSKGDK ELRTGKEKVT
       451 SGSTTTTRRS CSKTVTKTVI GPDGHKEVTK EVVTSEDGSD CPEAMDLGTL
       501 SGIGTLDGFR HRHPDEAAFF DTASTGKTFP GFFSPMLGEF VSETESRGSE
       551 SGIFTNTKES SSHHPGIAEF PSRGKSSSYS KQFTSSTSYN RGDSTFESKS
       601 YKMADEAGSE ADHEGTHSTK RGHAKSRPVR GIHTSPLGKP SLSP
HITS AT:   55-62

**RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK**

L4   ANSWER 5 OF 159  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   677365-47-8  REGISTRY
FS   PROTEIN SEQUENCE
SQL  866

PATENT ANNOTATIONS (PNTE):
Sequence |Patent
Source   |Reference
=========+============
Not Given|WO2004030615
         |claimed
         |SEQID 1512


SEQ      1 MFSMRIVCLV LSVVGTAWTA DSGEGDFLAE GGGVRGPRVV ERHQSACKDS
        51 DWPFCSDEDW NYKCPSGCRM KGLIDEVNQD FTNRINKLKN SLFEYQKNNK
             ====== ==
       101 DSHSLTTNIM EILRGDFSSA NNRDNTYNRV SEDLRSRIEV LKRKVIEKVQ
       151 HIQLLQKNVR AQLVDMKRLE VDIDIKIRSC RGSCSRALAR EVDLKDYEDQ
       201 QKQLEQVIAK DLLPSRDRQH LPLIKMKPVP DLVPGNFKSQ LQKVPPEWKA
       251 LTDMPQMRME LERPGGNEIT RGGSTSYGTG SETESPRNPS SAGSWNSGSS
       301 GPGSTGNRNP GSSGTGGTAT WKPGSSGPGS TGSWNSGSSG TGSTGNQNPG
       351 SPRPGSTGTW NPGSSERGSA GHWTSESSVS GSTGQWHSES GSFRPDSPGS
       401 GNARPNNPDW GTFEEVSGNV SPGTRREYHT EKLVTSKGDK ELRTGKEKVT
       451 SGSTTTTRRS CSKTVTKTVI GPDGHKEVTK EVVTSEDGSD CPEAMDLGTL
       501 SGIGTLDGFR HRHPDEAAFF DTASTGKTFP GFFSPMLGEF VSETESRGSE
       551 SGIFTNTKES SSHHPGIAEF PSRGKSSSYS KQFTSSTSYN RGDSTFESKS
       601 YKMADEAGSE ADHEGTHSTK RGHAKSRPVR DCDDVLQTHP SGTQSGIFNI
       651 KLPGSSKIFS VYCDQETSLG GWLLIQQRMD GSLNFNRTWQ DYKRGFGSLN
       701 DEGEGEFWLG NDYLHLLTQR GSVLRVELED WAGNEAYAEY HFRVGSEAEG
       751 YALQVSSYEG TAGDALIEGS VEEGAEYTSH NNMQFSTFDR DADQWEENCA
       801 EVYGGGWWYN NCQAANLNGI YYPGGSYDPR NNSPYEIENG VVWVSFRGAD
       851 YSLRAVRMKI RPLVTQ
HITS AT:   55-62

**RELATED SEQUENCES AVAILABLE WITH SEQLINK**
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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
L1             0 S C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKM
L2             0 S CFQKGGTLC
L3             0 S WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG
L4           159 S C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP
L5           406 S L1/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
L6           103 S L4
L7           217 S L5
L8           296 S L6 OR L7
L9           249 DUP REM L8 (47 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10            2 S L9 AND FIBRIN (W) BIND?
L11           92 S L9 AND PY<=2000

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:40:23 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:40:23 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:41:34 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:41:35 ON 22 JUN 2004

=> s l11 and fibrin
L12            1 L11 AND FIBRIN

=> s l12 not l10
L13            1 L12 NOT L10

=> d l13 bib ab

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1994:506510  CAPLUS
DN   121:106510
TI   Synthetic peptides from fibrinogen and anti-peptide antibodies for use in
     immunoassay and treatment of fibrinolytic disorders
IN   Kraus, Michael; Stueber, Werner
PA   Behringwerke AG, Germany
SO   Ger. Offen., 34 pp.
     CODEN: GWXXBX
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------    ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   DE 4242736         A1    19940623       DE 1992-4242736  19921217 <--
     EP 605797          A1    19940713       EP 1993-119574   19931209 <--
     EP 605797          B1    19990317
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE
     AT 177758          E     19990415       AT 1993-119574   19931209 <--
     ES 2129487         T3    19990616       ES 1993-119574   19931209 <--
     AU 9352435         A1    19940630       AU 1993-52435    19931215 <--
     AU 676859          B2    19970327
     US 5599678         A     19970204       US 1993-166930   19931215 <--
     CA 2111645         AA    19940618       CA 1993-2111645  19931216 <--
     JP 06256388        A2    19940913       JP 1993-344306   19931217 <--
     US 5981697         A     19991109       US 1996-727045   19961008 <--
     US 6441141         B1    20020827       US 1999-408172   19990929
PRAI DE 1992-4242736    A     19921217
     US 1993-166930     A3    19931215
     US 1996-727045     A3    19961008
AB   A method is described for obtaining synthetic peptides by plasmin cleavage
     of fibrinogen to yield C-terminal ends of the E fragment which are also
     antigenic.  The peptides are injected into rabbits to produce
     antibody-producing cells which are used to generate monoclonal antibodies
     for use in immunoassays or in the treatment of fibrinolytic disorders.


=> FILE REG
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    9.31     219.45

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                   -0.69     -18.02

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2

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  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FC/sqsp
L14           10 CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FC/SQSP

=> s CDYYGTC/sqsp
L15           28 CDYYGTC/SQSP

=> s W[AQEKM][ALMP]CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FCW[DGHFS][AGHPS]/sqsp
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L16          5 W[AQEKM][ALMP]CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FCW[DGHFS][AGHPS]/SQSP

=> s RAPCDYYGTCVEL
L17          0 RAPCDYYGTCVEL

=> file biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      85.19     304.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)            SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                       0.00     -18.02

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:05:00 ON 22 JUN 2004
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:05:00 ON 22 JUN 2004
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=> s l14
L18          3 L14

=> s l15
L19          5 L15

=> s l16
L20          3 L16

=> dup rem l18
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
L21          3 DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l19
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L19
L22          5 DUP REM L19 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L23          3 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l18 bib ab 1-3

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:719271  CAPLUS
DN   139:265740
TI   KDR and VEGF/KDR binding peptides and their use in diagnosis and therapy
IN   Sato, Aaron K.; Sexton, Daniel J.; Ladner, Robert C.; Dransfield, Daniel
     T.; Swenson, Rolf E.; Marinelli, Edmund R.; Ramalingam, Kondareddiar;
     Nunn, Adrian D.; Von Wronski, Mathew A.; Shrivastava, Ajay; Pochon,
     Sibylle; Bussat, Philippe; Arbogast, Christophe; Pillai, Radhakrishna;
     Fan, Hong; Linder, Karen E.; Song, Bo; Nanjappan, Palaniappa
PA   Dyax Corp., USA; Bracco International B.V.; et al.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 350 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ------------------  ----  ------------  ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2003074005       A2    20030912      WO 2003-US6731   20030303
        W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
           CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
           GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
           LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
           PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
           UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,
           RU, TJ, TM
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
           CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC,
           NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
           GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2002-360851P     P     20020301
     US 2003-440411P     P     20030115
AB   The present invention relates to polypeptides useful for detecting and
     targeting primary receptors on endothelial cells for VEGF, i.e., VEGF
     receptor 2, also known as kinase domain region (KDR) and fetal liver
     kinase-1 (Flk-1), and for imaging and targeting complexes formed by VEGF
     and KDR.  The involvement of VEGF and KDR in angiogenesis makes the
     VEGF/KDR and KDR binding polypeptides of the present invention
     particularly useful for imaging important sites of angiogenesis, e. g.,
     neoplastic tumors, for targeting substances, e.g., therapeutics, including
     radiotherapeutics, to such sites, and for treating certain disease states,
     including those assocd. with inappropriate angiogenesis.  Disclosed are
     synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding KDR or VEGF/KDR
     complex with high affinity (e.g., having a KD<1 .mu.M).

L18  ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:590577  CAPLUS
DN   139:138721
TI   Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN   Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ------------------  ----  ------------  ---------------  --------
PI   US 2003143158       A1    20030731      US 2001-34974    20011221
PRAI US 2001-34974               20011221
OS   MARPAT 139:138721
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a
     variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and
     particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous.
     Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of
     binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in
     thrombi.  In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from
     fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site
     of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.
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L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:539700 CAPLUS
DN 137:90279
TI Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA Dyax Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002055544	A2	20020718	WO 2001-US49534	20011221
	WO 2002055544	A3	20030327		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1348026	A2	20031001	EP 2001-997103	20011221
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-747403	A	20001223		
	WO 2001-US49534	W	20011221		

OS MARPAT 137:90279
AB The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous. Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in thrombi. In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly useful as imaging agents for thrombi. Among examples provided are: screening of phage display libraries using the sol. fibrin-derived polypeptide DD(E) as fibrin target, and scintigraphic imaging of clots in rabbits using 99mTc-labeled peptides.

=> d l19 bib ab 1-5

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:590577 CAPLUS
DN 139:138721
TI Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003143158	A1	20030731	US 2001-34974	20011221
PRAI	US 2001-34974		20011221		

OS MARPAT 139:138721
AB The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous. Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in thrombi. In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly useful as imaging agents for thrombi.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:117544 CAPLUS
DN 138:170524
TI Preparation of peptide-based multimeric targeted contrast agents
IN Zhang, Zhaoda; Caravan, Peter D.; McMurry, Thomas J.; Kolodziej, Andrew; Nair, Shrikumar; Amedio, John C.; Dumas, Stephane; Wang, Xifang; Sun, Wei-Chuan; Nivorozhkin, Alexander L.; Koerner, Steffi K.
PA Epix Medical, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 177 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003011115	A2	20030213	WO 2002-US24261	20020730
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	US 2003180222	A1	20030925	US 2002-209183	20020730
	US 2003216320	A1	20031120	US 2002-209172	20020730
PRAI	US 2001-308721P	P	20010730		

AB The invention is based on peptides and peptide-targeted multimeric contrast agents for MR, optical, and radionuclide imaging, in which a single peptide can function both as a targeting group and a point of attachment for one or more chelates at both the N- and C-termini, either directly or via an optional intervening linker. Contrast agents can have the formula [(chelate)1-10-(linker)0-5-(linker-subunit)0-1]2-[NR2CHR1CO]n, where R1 is an amino acid side chain or deriv. and R2 is H or an aliph. group. Contrast agents of the invention maintain binding affinity for biol. targets such as fibrin and high relaxivity. Thus, peptide H-Leu-Pro-Cys-Asp-Tyr-Tyr-Gly-Thr-Cys-Bip-Asp-NHCH2C6H4CH2NH2-m (Bip =

biphenylalanyl) was prepd. and applied to the synthesis of contrast agent (Gd-DTPA-CONHCH2CH2)2NCH2CO-peptide disulfide-COCH2N(CH2CH2NHCO-DTPA-Gd)2.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:539700 CAPLUS
DN 137:90279
TI Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA Dyax Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002055544	A2	20020718	WO 2001-US49534	20011221
	WO 2002055544	A3	20030327		
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	EP 1348026	A2	20031001	EP 2001-997103	20011221
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-747403	A	20001223		
	WO 2001-US49534	W	20011221		

OS MARPAT 137:90279
AB The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous. Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in thrombi. In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly useful as imaging agents for thrombi. Among examples provided are: screening of phage display libraries using the sol. fibrin-derived polypeptide DD(E) as fibrin target, and scintigraphic imaging of clots in rabbits using 99mTc-labeled peptides.

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:101192 CAPLUS
DN 134:177353
TI Binding moieties for fibrin
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Nair, Shrikumar A.; Kolodziej, Andrew; Beltzer, James P.
PA Dyax Corp., USA; Epix Medical, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 114 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001009188	A1	20010208	WO 2000-US20612	20000728
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	EP 1203026	A1	20020508	EP 2000-953721	20000728
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
	JP 2003508027	T2	20030304	JP 2001-513994	20000728
	AU 768859	B2	20040108	AU 2000-66122	20000728
PRAI	US 1999-146425P	P	19990729		
	WO 2000-US20612	W	20000728		

OS MARPAT 134:177353
AB The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin, which have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous. Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in thrombi. Such polypeptides and disclosed derivs. are useful, e.g., as imaging agents for thrombi. Preferred embodiments useful as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) contrast agents useful for detecting a thrombus in vivo are also disclosed.
RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:101006 CAPLUS
DN 134:168313
TI Targeting multimeric imaging agents through multilocus binding
IN Lauffer, Randall B.; Mcmurry, Thomas J.; Dumas, Stephane; Kolodziej, Andrew; Amedio, John; Caravan, Peter; Zhang, Zhaoda; Nair, Shrikumar
PA Epix Medical, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001008712	A2	20010208	WO 2000-US20536	20000728
	WO 2001008712	A3	20020314		
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DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	BR 2000013171	A	20020528	BR 2000-13171	20000728
	EP 1210124	A2	20020605	EP 2000-950815	20000728
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	JP 2003505519	T2	20030212	JP 2001-513442	20000728
	JP 2003201258	A2	20030718	JP 2002-341392	20000728
	US 6652835	B1	20031125	US 2000-627719	20000728
	ZA 2002000624	A	20030613	ZA 2002-624	20020123
	NO 2002000474	A	20020327	NO 2002-474	20020129
	US 2004005274	A1	20040108	US 2003-445544	20030527
PRAI	US 1999-146414P	P	19990729		
	US 1999-163650P	P	19991104		
	JP 2001-513442	A3	20000728		
	US 2000-627719	A1	20000728		
	WO 2000-US20536	W	20000728		

AB The present invention relates to contrast agents for diagnostic imaging. In particular, this invention relates to novel multimeric compds. which exhibit improved relaxivity properties upon binding to endogenous proteins or other physiol. relevant sites. The compds. consist of: a) two or more Image Enhancing Moieties (IEMs) (or signal-generating moiety) comprising multiple subunits; b) two or more Target Binding Moieties (TBMs), providing for in vivo localization and multimer rigidification; c) a scaffold framework for attachment of the above moieties; and d) optional linkers for attachment of the IEMs to scaffold. This invention also relates to pharmaceutical compns. comprising these compds. and to methods of using the compds. and compns. for contrast enhancement of diagnostic imaging.

=> d l20 bib ab 1-3

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:719271 CAPLUS
DN 139:265740
TI KDR and VEGF/KDR binding peptides and their use in diagnosis and therapy
IN Sato, Aaron K.; Sexton, Daniel J.; Ladner, Robert C.; Dransfield, Daniel T.; Swenson, Rolf E.; Marinelli, Edmund R.; Ramalingam, Kondareddiar; Nunn, Adrian D.; Von Wronski, Mathew A.; Shrivastava, Ajay; Pochon, Sibylle; Bussat, Philippe; Arbogast, Christophe; Pillai, Radhakrishna; Fan, Hong; Linder, Karen E.; Song, Bo; Nanjappan, Palaniappa
PA Dyax Corp., USA; Bracco International B.V.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 350 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003074005	A2	20030912	WO 2003-US6731	20030303
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	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
PRAI	US 2002-360851P	P	20020301		
	US 2003-440411P	P	20030115		

AB The present invention relates to polypeptides useful for detecting and targeting primary receptors on endothelial cells for VEGF, i.e., VEGF receptor 2, also known as kinase domain region (KDR) and fetal liver kinase-1 (Flk-1), and for imaging and targeting complexes formed by VEGF and KDR. The involvement of VEGF and KDR in angiogenesis makes the VEGF/KDR and KDR binding polypeptides of the present invention particularly useful for imaging important sites of angiogenesis, e. g., neoplastic tumors, for targeting substances, e.g., therapeutics, including radiotherapeutics, to such sites, and for treating certain disease states, including those assocd. with inappropriate angiogenesis. Disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding KDR or VEGF/KDR complex with high affinity (e.g., having a KD<1 .mu.M).

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:590577 CAPLUS
DN 139:138721
TI Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003143158	A1	20030731	US 2001-34974	20011221
PRAI	US 2001-34974		20011221		

OS MARPAT 139:138721
AB The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous. Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in thrombi. In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly useful as imaging agents for thrombi.

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:539700 CAPLUS
DN 137:90279
TI Fibrin binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA Dyax Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

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     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.   DATE
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PI   WO 2002055544       A2    20020718       WO 2001-US49534   20011221
     WO 2002055544       A3    20030327
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             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
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             TJ, TM
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             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1348026          A2    20031001       EP 2001-997103    20011221
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2000-747403      A     20001223
     WO 2001-US49534     W     20011221
OS   MARPAT 137:90279
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for fibrin which have a
     variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing fibrin, and
     particularly fibrin as opposed to fibrinogen, is advantageous.
     Particularly disclosed are synthetic, isolated polypeptides capable of
     binding fibrin and recognizing the form of polymd. fibrin found in
     thrombi.  In addn., the polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from
     fibrin, which improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site
     of a fibrin clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.  Among examples provided are:
     screening of phage display libraries using the sol. fibrin-derived
     polypeptide DD(E) as fibrin target, and scintigraphic imaging of clots in
     rabbits using 99mTc-labeled peptides.


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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.62     -25.64

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:51:44 ON 22 JUN 2004
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    30.54     335.18

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.62     -25.64

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
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FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    30.54     335.18

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.62     -25.64

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2

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http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s c.{7}c/sqsp
L24     341544 C.{7}C/SQSP

=> s c.{4}w.{2}c/sqsp
L25       5387 C.{4}W.{2}C/SQSP

=> s w.{5}[es].{1}w.{2}c/sqsp
L26        340 W.{5}[ES].{1}W.{2}C/SQSP

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -25.64

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=> s 124 or 125 or 126
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one file to another.  Enter HELP CROSSOVER at an arrow prompt (=>)
for specific information.

=> s 124
TOO MANY TERMS FOR FILE CROSSOVER IN L24
There are limits on the size of an answer set being crossed over from
one file to another.  Enter HELP CROSSOVER at an arrow prompt (=>)
for specific information.

=> s 125
L27       1663 L25

=> s 126
L28        229 L26

=> s 127 or 128
L29       1742 L27 OR L28

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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L29
L30       1522 DUP REM L29 (220 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                             SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                  116.70     532.64

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -25.64

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:55:31 ON 22 JUN 2004

=> s c.{4}[rgw].{2}c/sqsp
L31      57517 C.{4}[RGW].{2}C/SQSP

=> file biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                             SINCE FILE      TOTAL
```

```
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                   26.92     559.56

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -25.64

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:56:07 ON 22 JUN 2004
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=> s 131
TOO MANY TERMS FOR FILE CROSSOVER IN L31
There are limits on the size of an answer set being crossed over from
one file to another.  Enter HELP CROSSOVER at an arrow prompt (=>)
for specific information.

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                             SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    1.29     560.85

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)       SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                      ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    0.00     -25.64

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:56:28 ON 22 JUN 2004
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  21 JUN 2004  HIGHEST RN 697224-75-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> s c.{4}[rgw].{1}[ilfwy]c/sqsp
L32      12975 C.{4}[RGW].{1}[ILFWY]C/SQSP

=> file biosis caplus
```

```
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    27.34     588.19

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -25.64

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:57:25 ON 22 JUN 2004
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=> s l32
TOO MANY TERMS FOR FILE CROSSOVER IN L32
There are limits on the size of an answer set being crossed over from
one file to another.  Enter HELP CROSSOVER at an arrow prompt (=>)
for specific information.

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     1.29     589.48

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -25.64

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:57:41 ON 22 JUN 2004

=> s c.{2}[egksy].{1}[rgw].{1}[ilfwy]c/sqsp
L33       3623 C.{2}[EGKSY].{1}[RGW].{1}[ILFWY]C/SQSP

=> file biosis caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    27.34     616.82

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     0.00     -25.64

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:59:05 ON 22 JUN 2004
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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:59:05 ON 22 JUN 2004
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=> s l33
L34       1479 L33

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 20:02:30 ON 22 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:03:02 ON 22 JUN 2004
L1            0 S C[PRNDQGFSTW][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][EGKSY][PDENQEGKSTW][RGW][LIKM
L2            0 S CFQKGGTLC
L3            0 S WKFCDGEPWLFCWDG
L4          159 S C[PNQST][ANDQEGILMFPSTWYV][ES][PDENQSTY]W[LIMNQSTV][FWY]/SQSP
L5          406 S L1/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:33:24 ON 22 JUN 2004
L6          103 S L4
L7          217 S L5
L8          296 S L6 OR L7
L9          249 DUP REM L8 (47 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10           2 S L9 AND FIBRIN (W) BIND?
L11          92 S L9 AND PY<=2000

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:40:23 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:40:23 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 20:41:34 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:41:35 ON 22 JUN 2004
L12           1 S L11 AND FIBRIN
L13           1 S L12 NOT L10

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:03:03 ON 22 JUN 2004
L14          10 S CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FC/SQSP
L15          28 S CDYYGTC/SQSP
L16           5 S W[AQEKM][ALMP]CP[DEGMW]E[NDEPS]W[LT]FCW[DGHFS][AGHPS]/SQSP
L17           0 S RAPCDYYGTCVEL

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:05:00 ON 22 JUN 2004
L18           3 S L14
L19           5 S L15
L20           3 S L16
L21           3 DUP REM L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22           5 DUP REM L19 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23           3 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:51:52 ON 22 JUN 2004
L24      341544 S C.{7}C/SQSP
L25        5387 S C.{4}W.{2}C/SQSP
L26         340 S W.{5}[ES].{1}W.{2}C/SQSP

     FILE 'CAPLUS, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 21:53:33 ON 22 JUN 2004
L27        1663 S L25
L28         229 S L26
L29        1742 S L27 OR L28
L30        1522 DUP REM L29 (220 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:55:31 ON 22 JUN 2004
L31       57517 S C.{4}[RGW].{2}C/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:56:07 ON 22 JUN 2004
```

```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:56:28 ON 22 JUN 2004
L32       12975 S C.{4}[RGW].{1}[ILFWY]C/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:57:25 ON 22 JUN 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 21:57:41 ON 22 JUN 2004
L33        3623 S C.{2}[EGKSY].{1}[RGW].{1}[ILFWY]C/SQSP

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 21:59:05 ON 22 JUN 2004
L34        1479 S L33

=> s (l30 or l34) and fibrin
L35           3 (L30 OR L34) AND FIBRIN

=> d l35 bib ab 1-3

L35  ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2003:590577  CAPLUS
DN   139:138721
TI     ***Fibrin***   binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN   Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA   USA
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   US 2003143158     A1   20030731      US 2001-34974    20011221
PRAI US 2001-34974          20011221
OS   MARPAT 139:138721
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for   ***fibrin***   which
     have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing
       ***fibrin***   , and particularly   ***fibrin***   as opposed to
     fibrinogen, is advantageous.  Particularly disclosed are synthetic,
     isolated polypeptides capable of binding   ***fibrin***   and recognizing
     the form of polymd.   ***fibrin***   found in thrombi.  In addn., the
     polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from   ***fibrin***   , which
     improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a
       ***fibrin***   clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.

L35  ANSWER 2 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   2002:539700  CAPLUS
DN   137:90279
TI     ***Fibrin***   binding moieties useful as imaging agents
IN   Wescott, Charles R.; Beltzer, James P.; Sato, Aaron K.
PA   Dyax Corp., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002055544     A2   20020718      WO 2001-US49534  20011221
     WO 2002055544     A3   20030327
          W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
             TJ, TM
          RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     EP 1348026        A2   20031001      EP 2001-997103   20011221
          R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
              IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRAI US 2000-747403    A    20001223
     WO 2001-US49534   W    20011221
OS   MARPAT 137:90279
AB   The present invention provides binding moieties for   ***fibrin***   which
     have a variety of uses wherever detecting, isolating or localizing
       ***fibrin***   , and particularly   ***fibrin***   as opposed to
     fibrinogen, is advantageous.  Particularly disclosed are synthetic,
     isolated polypeptides capable of binding   ***fibrin***   and recognizing
     the form of polymd.   ***fibrin***   found in thrombi.  In addn., the
     polypeptides have a slow dissocn. rate from   ***fibrin***   , which
     improves their ability to form a contrast image at the site of a
       ***fibrin***   clot, making the disclosed binding moieties particularly
     useful as imaging agents for thrombi.  Among examples provided are:
     screening of phage display libraries using the sol.   ***fibrin***
     -derived polypeptide DD(E) as   ***fibrin***   target, and scintigraphic
     imaging of clots in rabbits using 99mTc-labeled peptides.

L35  ANSWER 3 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN   1994:506510  CAPLUS
DN   121:106510
TI   Synthetic peptides from fibrinogen and anti-peptide antibodies for use in
     immunoassay and treatment of fibrinolytic disorders
IN   Kraus, Michael; Stueber, Werner
PA   Behringwerke AG, Germany
SO   Ger. Offen., 34 pp.
     CODEN: GWXXBX
DT   Patent
LA   German
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.       KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------  ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   DE 4242736        A1   19940623      DE 1992-4242736  19921217
     EP 605797         A1   19940713      EP 1993-119574   19931209
     EP 605797         B1   19990317
          R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE
     AT 177758         E    19990415      AT 1993-119574   19931209
     ES 2129487        T3   19990616      ES 1993-119574   19931209
     AU 9352435        A1   19940630      AU 1993-52435    19931215
     AU 676859         B2   19970327
     US 5599678        A    19970204      US 1993-166930   19931215
     CA 2111645        AA   19940618      CA 1993-2111645  19931216
     JP 06256388       A2   19940913      JP 1993-344306   19931217
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